BY HOUT & CO.

more probable point of view?

and being a casus omissus in the Constitu-

ecuted until a successor should be duly

dreadful consequence?"

and the Saviour of the Country.

Verrons !- News and Courier.

Horatio Seymour, Mayor

Father Ritchie was wont to say, Nous

HOW MR. TILDEN YOTED.

BALLOT, AND IS LOUDLY CHEERED.

not very well do otherwise than give

them the benefit of my ballot, to which,

as a citizen and a resident of this city, I

am entitled. I could not conscientiously

tion of the reign of corruption through-

out the country; and as for Peter Cooper,

ballot in his behalf. My duty as a tax-

payer compels me to vote, and my duties

to my Democratic principles force me to

ticket throughout, and I shall do it with-

your opponents to comment upon the

propriety of a candidate voting for him-

"Well, my dear sir, I am used to hear-

out a single scratch or erasure."

Pending the official declaration of the result of the election in the "three doubtful States," as the Republicans fondly call them, public attention is directed by the press to the consideration of questions connected with the counting of the elec-toral vote. The whole subject is one of surpassing importance to the Democracy, who are casting about in every direction for a means of counteracting any fraudulent action that may give to Hayes the electoral vote of Florida and Louisiana, as well as of South Carolina.

Throughout the discussion two points must be borne steadily in mind. They are: 1. That one of the candidates for President must receive 185 votes, being 'a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed," or the election devolves upon the House of Representatives. 2. That Governor Tilden has already, beyoud a doubt, 184 electoral votes, being one vote less than a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed. To obtain 185 votes Governor Hayes must secure the votes of Louisiana, Florida and South Carolina, which, with the votes usually conceded to him, would form a majority of the whole number of votes, and the loss of a single vote would be

Some persons, we find, fancy that the Electoral vote is cast by States. This is an error. Each State is entitled to "a number of Electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress," and these electors vote by ballot for President and Vice-President. Where an Elector fails to meet with the other Electors, on the appointed day, and vote for President and Vice-President, his vote is lost, unless the State law gives the Electors who are present the power to fill vacancies. In like manner a vote may be lost by the ineligibility of an Elector. Every State, we believe, except three, has provided a means of filling vacancies in the Electoral College, but, if a vacancy should arise in any of the three States where no power to fill vacancies is given, the electoral vote or votes would be lost. One of the Electors in Vermont, for example, proves to be a postmaster, who is ineligible as holding "an office of trust and profit under the United States." Now, if the laws of Vermont make no provision for filling this vacancy, there will be a loss to Governor Hayes of one vote in Vermont, and the loss of that one vote prevents him from obtaining the majority required to elect him, although he should, by hook or by crook, procure the votes of Louisiana, South Carolina and Florida. We do not, at this writing, know which are the three States which have failed to provide for the filling of vacancies, and the danger may be as great to Governor Tilden as to Governor Hayes. The position of Governor Tilden is the stronger, however, inasmuch as the vote of either of the three "doubtful States" will give him at least three votes more than a majority.

Another point is that, in any State, the Democratic candidates for Electors may be elected. It may happen, for example, that one Republican candidate for Elector will receive many less votes than the other Republican candidates. The candidates receiving the highest number of votes are elected. One Democrat might thus be elected, while all the other Elec-tors were Republicans. In that case the Democratic Elector would have his one vote for Tilden, although all the other

Electors in the same State voted for lege is that the Electors, by whomsoever elected, can vote for whomsoever they please, The Constitution knows no political party, and the Electors for President and Vice-President are as free and untrammelled as though no candidates had been nominated or even suggested. There is nothing to prevent the Hon. Christopher Columbus Bowen from aton-Christopher Columbus Bowen from atoning for the political errors of his past stem to stern," said he. life by voting for Tilden and Hendricks, if he shall prove to have been elected one of the South Carolina Electors. In the year 1821 a Presidential Elector did vote against the party candidate. The Democratic candidate was President Monroe, who was running for a second term. In November 1820 the party was successful, and the Democratic Electors | anxious for a retrieval of the hard times, were chosen to a man in every State in and a return once more of honest men to the Union, among them Ex-Governor office, doing all in their power in fur-Plummer, from New Hampshire. The therance of the cause which I represent, Electoral College met on February 14, and which I have promised to uphold to 1821, and the vote was unanimous for the fullest extent of my power, I could President Monroe, with one exception. To the surprise of everybody, Ex-Governor Plummer voted for John Quincy Adams. The latter, in his "Memoirs," says he was surprised and mortified that vote for Mr. Hayes, because I believe Governor Plummer should have cast his that his election would be but a prolonga-Governor Plummer should have cast his vote for him. He had thought that, of all the Electors, none were more certain to vote for Monroe than Governor Plumner. Another writer has averred that Plummer's motive for voting against the candidate of his party was that he did not wish to have the vote unanimous for any President after Washington. No comment on his action in the papers of the day can be found. Whatever may

have been his object, it may be safely asserted that his action provides a his-toric precedent which would be sufficiently striking to seriously agitate a candidate whose success depended on a majority of one in a vote of three hundred and But if a vacancy in the Electoral College, or a change of vote, should not upset the calculations of the candidates there

are other perils to be encountered. These are lucidly exposed in the article of the New York World, published to-day. The conclusion of the World is that the Electoral votes cannot be counted, if either House refuses to be present when the day arrives for opening the certificates and counting the votes. Let it be supposed that the Louisiana Returning Board fraudulently count out the Democrats and give certificates of election to the Hayes Electors. In that case the House of Representatives can prevent the counting of the votes, by absenting itself from the Senate Chamber on "the second Wednesday in February," and if the House persists in its refusal the United States will be without a President after the 4th of March, 1877, on which day the term of office of President Grant absolutely expires. There would then be a vacancy in the office of both President and Vice-President, and under the present law a new election could not be held until within thirty-four days preceding the first Wednesday of December,

1877, more than a year from now. Mr. Caleb Cushing, whose opinions are published to-day, deems it probable that the 4th of March next may arrive without a lawful declaration of the election of a new President, and there is no provision that the present President shall hold over. Mr. Cushing sees no constitutional remedy, but is confident that the House the vote. It does not seem to strike Mr. Cushing that the blame would not rest upon the House. The apprehended action of the House would be caused by the refusal of the Senate, next session, to agree upon just and definite rules. Cushing that the plane would not rest upon the House. The apprehended acrefusal of the Senate, next session, to agree upon just and definite rules for





ANDERSON, S. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1876.

PLAIN WORDS.

counting the vote, and providing the means of determining objections to the vote of any State. In defence of popular What Two Gallant Ex-Federal Sol-

institutions, as a last desperate defence against the attacks of the masters of the Speaking of the President's proclama-Kelloggs and Chamberlains, would the tion, yesterday, General James McQuade, House exercise its rights to prevent the who served with distinction in the late election of a President by fraudulent war, said: "General Frank Blair was a votes. Upon the Senate, not upon the House, would rest the responsibility for prophet when he said that if Grant once whatever might ensue. Nor does Mr. got into the White House he would not get out again, and that he would not Cushing contemplate the possibility that hesitate to use the army and navy of the the Senate may refuse to count electoral United States to perpetuate his authority. There is not the slightest doubt that votes that have been given to Tilden. How if the vote of Florida, Louisiana or Louisiana and Florida have gone Demo-South Carolina has fairly been given to Tilden, and the Senate will not consent cratic by decisive majorities, and the troops have been sent down there to upto count it, inventing some pretext to hold the Louisiana Returning Board and ustify the act? Would not the Senate the Board of Canvassers in Florida in carrying out the intended fraud of giving be the revolutionary body? Why did not Mr. Cushing put the matter in this their electoral vote to the Republicans. Now, if Louisiana and Florida had And if there be no Constitutional Pressquarely gone Republican, with the canident after March 4, 1877, who will take the reins? The World asks: "Is it vassing power in their own hands, no troops would have been sent. It is a Grant, the dictator as of necessity?" a very significant fact that there has been Mr. Cushing does not shrink from this, and thinks it would be the right and no change in the Republican situation since Wednesday morning. As soon as Zach Chandler and his confederates duty of Mr. Grant (no longer President) to summon the new Congress to devise a found that Mr. Tilden had 184 votes sure, remedy "which, if not in literal conformity with any provisions of the Constitu- lacking only one of a majority, they proclaimed that all the doubtful States, lintion, yet should observe its spirit and apcluding Louisiana and Florida (the two proximate as nearly as possible to its latter States have never been doubtful etter." Thad. Stevens could not have for Mr. Tilden.) had gone for Hayes .done his spiriting more gently. The Radicals are not yet tired of camping This claim, which they made on Wednes day morning, when they had not a single outside of the Constitution. Ben. Butler, as might be expected, does not object to return from these States, was simply a Mr. Grent barricading himself in the cover to a gross outrage which they then White House. These are his words: concocted, and are now endeavoring to The genius of all governments is that consummate with the aid of the army.

the Executive must never lapse. The announcement is made, 'the king is dead, long live the king,' in the same breath.

"But," continued the General, with strong emphasis, "there is one thing which has not entered into the calculation of these gentlemen, and that is that Officers under most of our State Constitutions, and most of the officers of Federal | the soldiers of the army are Democrats, appointment, held until their successors and may not permit themselves to be re appointed. Is it not, then, in accord- made the tools for maintaining despotic ance with the genius of our institutions, power in this country. Let it be remembered that during the French revolution tion and laws, that the incumbent should the troops fraternized with the people, hold over until his successor is appointed and, notwithstanding that obedience is and qualified? The law, as we have the first duty of a soldier, it is not imposhaving made provision within a sible that the troops now, instead of allimited time for the appointment of a successor, would it not be the duty of Gen.

Grant under such circumstances to hold on choice for President, may become a power and see to it that the laws are faithfully ex- to confirm that choice. Of course I do not mean to convey that the soldiers will chosen and constitutionally declared elected disobey their officers, but they are getting and qualified, and would not the good tired of being used as mercenaries to fursense and sound judgment of all patriotic | ther the ends of dishonorable politicians. and just men agree to such an interpreta- There is a point at which endurance tion rather than to have anarchy, confu- ceases to be a virtue, and even the dission, and perhaps civil war, with their cipline of a soldier may not be strong enough to withstand the strain put upon Blair thunder back to the people: "If Grant ever enters the White House as President, he will never come out of it, except feet foremost." The very condition of a said of the people by protecting a false count after the votes have been cast, is a sad commentary upon our of Ned Tenpant's lientenents during the county and Democracy. F. A. Bellanger, County Auditor; Louis Simmons, ex-member of the Legislature; Willis Merriwether, one been cast, is a sad commentary upon our Again and again the words of Frank it by disreputable men. This sending of tion of affairs we forecasted, many Republican institutions. It may be pos- "riot" some years ago; Ambrose Cartmonths ago, as possible, is almost probable. With no lawfully elected President, Americans who have voted for Mr. Tilden was put in jail at this place for intimiand the Senate and the House at daggers | may submit to the outrage, but I very dation, together with four other negroes drawn, Mr. Grant would have excuse enough for determining to remain in England would not submit to it, and I Governor Chamberlain, through L. Cain's whole or a part of the Republican or office as the guardian of the public peace am positive that the people of the great influence, with the understanding that pears in the refined product, can again be influence, with the understanding that United States of America ought not, and

> "I do not think there has been so much popular excitement since the days of 1861, and I believe the feelings that prompted the young men of this country to take up arms for the maintenance of the Union HE CASTS A STRAIGHT DEMOCRATIC would animate them to make some effectice protest against this arbitrary act of the party in power, which seeks to per-At 8 o'clock yesterday morning Gov. petuate itself by a gross violation of the fundamental principle of a Republican form of government, which declares that Tilden arose from a refreshing sleep, and at 9 o'clock ate a hearty breakfast, after which he received several friends who the majority should rule. The Republicalled upon him. Among them were can party claims that it is justified in resorting to keep those it calls the "rebels" out of power. If the end justi-Smith Ely, Jr., and many others, including some ladies. At 11:30 he went to the polling place of the 23d election district of the 16th Assembly district, No. 246 Third avenue. A World reporter asked him how he intended to vote. "I will of troops for the Union army have given large majorities for Tilden and Hendricks. "But, Mr. Tilden," said the reporter. "it has been suggested that you will vote tempt at fraud shall not succeed. For for the Republican electors, out of courtesy to your opponent, Mr. Hayes?" "Why should I?" was the quiet reply, "no one can reasonably expect that. When I see all these poor workingmen previous to the election. Now, if a mawho are cut of employment, and who are jority of the Presidential electors shall be chosen in Mr. Tilden's favor, in the words of the great Democrat, Andrew Jackson, 'By the eternal, we'll put him in the

will not.

Presidential chair." Col. Frederick A. Conkling, who also served in the Federal army during the civil war, was very outspoken in regard to the proclamation. "There is," said Col. Conkling, "an analogy between Grant and Louis Napoleon, who always appealed to the votes of the people, but took care to surround the polls with soldiers. It was in this way he generally carried his plebiscites. We have suffered against whom personally not a word of disparagement can be uttered, well, I believe he is mistaken as to his ideas on the same perversions of the powers of the question of the currency, and there- government, and the same embezzlements and misappropriation of the public revefore I could not consistently deposit my nues that marked the history of France under the Third Napoleon, and this proclamation would seem to indicate that "Could this give an opportunity for

thought this a serious business. a regiment which I raised myself and at | tude of every true patriot in the State.

always find something to scold about.

If there is nothing else, they fall to scolding at the mere absence of anything

to scold at. It is contagious. Once in-

troduced into a family, it is pretty certain,

in a short time, to effect all the members.

People in the country more readily fall

very trying to the nervous system and the

ing my opponents say almost anything about me, and whatever they may say I shall not be surprised at. Why, it is as much as any person's individual reputation is worth to run for any office in opposition to the Republican party. From a candidate for the Presidency to a canis mostly a habit. There is not much didate for district alderman, their whole canvassing is done in the shape of printed meaning to it. It is often the result of nervousness-an irritable condition of libels, and the no less bitter personal both mind and body. A person is tired abuse. The fact that the Republicans do not think it proper that I should vote for or annoyed at some trvial cause and forthwith commences finding fault with my own cause is no reason why I should every thing and everybody in reach. Scolding is a habit very easily formed. This remark was heartily cheered by a crowd which by this time had collected around Mr. Tilden. One man called for dulges in it at all becomes addicted to it three cheers for "our next President,' and confirmed in it. It is an unreasonand this call was responded to with a ing and unreasonable habit. Persons who once get in the way of scolding,

vigor that startled attention for some locks roundabout. Mr. Tilden then stepped up to the polling table and deposited his ballot. In answer to the questions of the inspector, he said his name was Samuel J. Tilden, and that he resided at No. 18 Gramercy park. He remained for the space of fifteen minutes in the vicinity and shook into the habit of scolding than people in hands with all of his supporters who pre- town. Women contract the habit more in a barrel, and then get in yourself and sented themselves. Among these was a frequently than men. This may be beveteran of the war of 1812, named Thos. Folsome, aged eighty-three. He took off his hat in the presence of the Governor, but Mr. Tilden gently bade him put it health in general; and it may be partly, back on again, saying: "It is I who should take off my hat to you." Mr. and their sensitiveness more easily with it open, and when a mouses whis-

How Edgefield Won Her Victory.

EDGEFIELD C, H., Nov. 11, 1876.

Editors Columbia Register : We have gained such a glorious victory in old Edgefield, have so nobly, under the leadership of our gailant and fearless county chairman, General Gary, redeemed our county, that I must give you an account of it and the causes that lead to the same. In the first place, Edge field, from time immemorial, has been Democratic in her principles, imbued and taught her sons by McDuffie, Senator Butler, Hammond, Preston Brooks and other leading statesmen. Second. Edgefield has never cast her full vote since the war, on account of the dissentions that have been made in the party by compromises with the Republican party.

Third. That a roster of the voters prepared during the campaign shows whites 4,738; colored 5,177—total 9,915. Now

from this deduct the total number cast, 9,289, and it will be seen that 627 voters did not exercise the right of suffrage.

Fourth. That Edgefield County has by the census of 1870, white voters 3,664; blacks 5,240; aggregate 8,904; and that the vote of this year is 9,289. The difference in these votes has been brought about by the number of youths who have arrived at the age of twenty-one years and the great influx of emigrants that have poured into our county since 1870, and the additional fact that the Radical negroes repeated their votes on Tuesday last; some twice, others as many as four times. This can be proven, as many of them were detected in the act

by responsible white gentlemen. Fifth. That the former leader of the Radical party here, McDevitt, our quondam Treasurer, had absconded, was caught, and was in jail up to within three or four days of the election, and that L. Cain, who had aspired to the leadership of the Radicals, tried to run the same "schedule" of repeating that McDevitt had so openly practiced, and which would have succeeded had he not been foiled by General Gary, in his usual masterly, victorious manner. Another powerful help to our cause was John A. Barker, a leading Radical and member of the Legislature, who, although he voted for Hayes and Wheeler, came out boldly and espoused the cause of Hampton and reform, and stumped our county in the interest of Gary and the other gallant gentlemen who were on the Democratic ticket, and no doubt carried as many as 400 negro voters with him. H. Strom, ex-County Commissioner, and a leading Radical, also voted with us, and did veoman service in canvassing the county vote for him (Chamberlain) for renomination for Governor; Mabin Griffin, Geo. Nix, and I learn that Dave Graham, at present a member of the Legislature,

also voted the Democratic ticket. But, to show the feeling that pervades Ramey and other prominent Radicals are so thoroughly convinced of the fairness of the election, that they utterly refuse to join Cain, Boney and other ultra Radicals in their protest to the State Board of

Canvassers. fied the means in any case, it cannot certainly be set up in this, for, so far from the rebels in power, the States of the County Nominating Convention, in session three days and the North which furnished the great bulk which was in session three days and nights, and which, owing to the malicious influence of L. Cain, Jesse Jones I believe that the people of the North and H. N. Boney, failed to make the of uses for which quicksilver is employed have determined that this outrageous at- complete nominations because there were at least twenty-five candidates for my own part I am not surprised at the action of the office-holders, for I anticipated this movement in a few words I uttered at a meeting held a few evenings the county officers—Judge of Probate, Sheriff, &c.—and, at last, it had to be referred to the Radical Executive Committers to the election. Now if a man are least twenty-five candidates for the Legislature and an equal number for the county officers—Judge of Probate, Sheriff, &c.—and, at last, it had to be referred to the Radical Executive Committers to the election. Now if a man are least twenty-five candidates for the Legislature and an equal number for the county officers—Judge of Probate, Sheriff, &c.—and, at last, it had to be referred to the Radical Executive Committers to the election. Now if a man are least twenty-five candidates for the Legislature and an equal number for the county officers—Judge of Probate, Sheriff, &c.—and, at last, it had to be referred to the Radical Executive Committens and without going them time to say a word, he took out his watch and said; "Now, men, I want you to go right back to the fokesel. tee, who, under the direction of Cain, the place of J. A. Barker, they put upon | mine it. their ticket for the Legislature E. B. Harris, County Commissioner and a brother of Carey Harris, the negro who is now in jail under a commitment for

having perpetrated a rape upon a re-spectable white woman of our county. As a final and convincing cause of our success, I must say that all the honor, all the high honor, belongs to our chival-rous, brave and indefatigable County Chairman, M. W. Gary. He was the right man in the right place. Day and night he toiled and worked, and to his great and comprehensive administrative ability we are indebted for all the success and victory that is ours; for through his influence the men of Edgefield carried out vote none other than the Democratic Grant is prepared to erect the same mili- has won him a prestige that should never tary despotism in this country which ex- be obliterated in the future. He gave The reporter asked Mr. Conkling if he and talents to the redemption of Edgefield and South Carolina, and in the "I have once marched at the head of sacrifice he has won for himself the grati-

> VALUABLE RECEIPTS .- To make a nice the defense of constitutional liberty in jam-lay your head under a descending

pile driver. To get the frost out of your fingersput them in boiling water. To keep yourself warm in bed-set your bed on fire. To be ahead of time-carry your watch behind you.

To see how hard a man strikes-tell him

To keep your poor relatives from trou-

he lies.

three cent brandy.

bling you-commit suicide. To keep from being dry-stand out in To see if a girl loves you-ask her like To tell you love a girl-have some tallow-headed chap to go and see her. To kill your enemies-treat them to

To destroy rats-catch them one by one and flatten their heads in a lemon To kill cockroaches-get a pair of heavy boots, catch your roaches, put them

To kill bed bugs-chain their hind legs to a tree, and then go around in front and make faces at them.

Tilden then returned to his carriage, the wounded. The proper remedy for the kers tickle your throat, bite. crowd, meanwhile, cheering lustily.- habit, if formed, is to experience an en-To make hens lay-tie them flat on downent of that divine love shed abroad | boards, and then put pillows under their

OUICKSILVER.

Where it Comes From and How it is Manufactured.

Few of our readers probably have any idea where quicksilver comes from or how it is made, but the following very excellent letter from a correspondent of the American Grocer throws much light upon

California, in addition to being the argest producer of silver and gold in the world, also has the richest quicksilver mines, and the name New Almaden has become synonymous with quicksilver all over the world. The mine is situated nearly at the

summit of one the foot hills of the "Coast Range" of mountains, and was originally discovered by the Indians, resorting to this place to procure the red paint with which they smeared their faces, and which was here found cropping out of the ground. It was discovered that this material was a vein of cinnabar or crude quicksilver. In course of time a company was formed to work it, and, for many years, it has been one of the principal producing quicksilver mines of the world. Being furnished with a guide, we stepped into the bucket or cage, and in a moment were lowered 1,400 feet into the bowels of the earth. Here we were conducted through a long and tortuous tunnel to the point where the miners were working the vein. We found a set of swarthy fellows drilling and blasting, and filling the small cars which are run over the tramway leading out to the shaft. After witnessing their operation for a short time, and securing some rich specimens of ore, we retraced our steps to the shaft, and were hoisted to what is known as the '1200 foot level," and here got into a somewhat larger car than those used on the lower level, and, propelled by a mule, were soon again out in the daylight.

The reducing works or furnaces are situated down at the bottom of the hill, and, proceeding there, we were shown the most interesting part of the process. The ore is put into vast furnaces or retorts, and roasted at a white heat for three or four days. The fumes from the furnaces are conducted through a number of little rooms known as "condensers," in which they condense into quicksilver, and run down through channels provided for the purpose, into iron kettles or receptacles below. From these kettles it is drawn off into iron kegs or "flasks," as they are called. These are about twelve inches high and from four to five inches in diameter, yet they contain about seventyfive pounds of quicksilver, from which an idea may be formed of its great density and weight.

Much of the quicksilver produced here is used in amalgamating with, and thus collecting the gold and silver produced in the mines of the Pacific slope; but large quantities are shipped to all parts of the world for use in the mechanic arts. China takes considerable quantities most of which is manufactured into vermillion; for it is an interesting fact that the red color which shows in the ore, but disapchemical formula. The Chinese are very | illustrates how important is unhesitating expert at this, and Chinese vermillion has action in case of a mutiny. So severe however, the universal Yankee nation are the men held in check, that mutinies, have begun to manufacture vermil- of late, have become very rare. At the lion; and it is now said of this, close of the war Ammen was the captain the minds of our enemies, I assure you that Paris Simkins, Gus Simkins, Bill manufacturers can "beat the world" in shipped as a part of his crew a lot of solproducing it. Of course everybody is diers, men who had been sailors before Another reason why Edgeneid went so strongly Democratic was the disgusted glass bulb filled with mercury let into they must have as good as the cabin postible end and aim of a woman's life. the ceiling, and, in event of a fire originating here, as soon as the heat reaches there is a fire in No. - . The number is constantly increasing; but the production has also largely increased, and, in their help. He walked forward languidhas more than kept pace with the decline in other articles. At present prices, howin other articles. At present prices, how-

Olive Logan, in Harper's Magazine, says: Beyond all question, the most de-lightful time of the year at the seaside, but not the most fashionable, is the autumn, when there comes upon the tiny was to succeed too easily. So during is most agreeable to the eye, and the air At precisely 60 seconds after the expirais full of balmy odors. To many people | tion of Ammen's remark he raised a pisthe sight of the sea with the sunlight tol and shot one of the ring-leaders dead. beating on it in the bright days of sum- "Will you go back to the fokesel?" said mer is painful and wearisome. "Oh, I Ammen to the second ring-leader, pleascan't bear that sea!" cried a poet of my antly. The man hesitated; a flash! a acquaintance, one day, as we stood on the report, and he, too, fell dead. bluff; "it puts my eyes out." On some hot days the great waters will lie almost rippleless, save for a surfy dog day frothing at the mouth, all the long hours from morn till dewy eve, glittering like a burnished shield, and flashing in the eyes of a very rich ship and a large number of a very rich ship and a large number of isted in France before the overthrow of the lower empire."

up everything to the noble cause. He devoted his heart, his purse, his time devoted his heart, his purse, his time lower empire."

nished shield, and flashing in the eyes of a very rich ship and a large number of both and it cause of a flirt any devoted his heart, his purse, his time lower empire."

nished shield, and flashing in the eyes of a very rich ship and a large number of both and it cause of a flirt any devoted his heart, his purse, his time lower empire." in the mellow days of autumn this is not murder .- Washington letter to Chicago so. Though the ocean then grows Times. smoother than even in the hottest of the dog days-though it will sometimes lie flashes back dazzling sunbeams, but abthe lapping waves woo the shore so gent-

September, when the surf bathing was like this, there would be no more than three or four lonely bathers in the sea at the hour when formerly there were a hundred. The writer remained at Long Branch last season until near October, and does not speak from hearsay. The lay piled in heaps on the grassy bluff; sands; yet the days were simply heavenly, and passed by like dreams of fairyland. Long Branch was at its loveliest, but the crowds were gone. Fashion is

wrong upon fellow men.

Sowing Grass Seed Alone.

Farmers as a class cannot be made to believe that grass seed will succeed just born and beautiful it comes, the gentle as well, and often a great deal better, if sound upon the weary, over-tasked heart sown alone than with grain, in the usual breathing of rest, of peace and love. way. If the land is rich, and the followgrass then a good stand may usually be collections of the dim long ago; and obtained by sowing with grain; but if across the stormy soul there sweeps a grass is likely to be smothered or perish passions. How dear and cherished are or want of water. The grain among which it is growing being so much larger spot! The place where reason, when and more vigorous will appropriate to itself the bulk of the moisture and fertili-

y of the soil. The severe drought which has prevailed in the Atlantic States the present season will make reseeding of many thousands of acres necessary, and we suggest to and such a paradise as the poor pilgrim those who have never given the sowing of on earth can never realize again. Its grass seed alone a trial to do so this Fall, and see if a better stand of grass cannot be obtained in that way than by the old doubling-up system. When grass and grain are sown together both must necessarily suffer more or less from crowding. if not from lack of moisture, and as the grass is the weaker, it is injured most, the result being a feeble growth not worth gathering for hay, and of little value for pasture until the second year. But if the the wanderer to her bosom before the grass seed alone is sown in early Autumn, or about the time of sowing Wintergrain, giddy brain; there her love had uttert will generally grow sufficiently rank to ance. What a sacred shrine on earth is yield a fair crop of hay the following sea- a fond mother's love! How pure, how son, and will not be half so liable to be

This system of sowing grass seed alone may not answer equally well in all localities and soils, but it is being practised caying touch of time, outlives life, and by our best farmers, some of whom have claims kindred with the skies. The last it is put in with grain.—Exchange.

Discipline at Sea.

From all accounts the captain of a man-of-war must be a very unhappy bedant upon the rising plants of her ening. He is grand, you know, but he deared family circle. It is hers to open must be lonesome. He has his separate to them the pathway to a blessed immorcabin, dines alone, reads alone, and when tality, to fill up time with social comforts, he ascends to the deck, all of the rest at and to crown the whole with imperishaonce cross to the other side to leave him | ble happiness .- Saturday Evening Post. one side unobstructed. He could not be more let alone if he had the small-pox. Officers claim that this unbending rigidity of behavior is alone one of the most potent elements of discipline with a crew. The crew of a man-of-war is largely made up of reckless, dangerous men. In numbers they would always be able to seize into a piratical cruiser. To keep down a gang of reckless men of this class the slightest infraction of a rigid discipline cannot be passed over unnoticed. A story told of Commodore Ammen of

een celebrated for years. Of late, are the penalties for mutiny, and so close sengers. One day the affair culminated by this gang forming and coming aft, several army officers on board volunteered their services to Ammen. He thanked

than we have had yet. For instance, in ever, it is said that it does not pay to nevolent old deacon who would weep with pain at the necessity of killing a fly. His voice was as soft as if his mouth was lined with plush velvet, and as sweet as a maiden's whisper when Adolphus first

encircled her timid waist. When he said simply to the men, fokesel," the leader grinned. This mu-

The deadly persistent blandness of

DRESSING SHEEP SKINS FOR MATS, for days together like a mirror which ROBES, ETC .- Make a strong suds, using hot water; when it is cold wash the skin sorbs them, and the eye is rested. Then in it to get the dirt out of the wool then wash the soap out with clean cold water. ly and playfully that bathing therein is | For two skins dissolve alum and salt, of an Oriental luxury not be resisted. The each half a pound, with a little hot water, atmosphere is so sweet and pure you can which put into a tub of cold water suffialmost taste it, and the waters, warmed by the long heats of summer, are as balmy hours; then hang over a pole to drain; we should be made to pay so heavily and hours; then hang over a pole to drain; as the air. When the tide is low, there when well drained spread or stretch carelie exposed such long reaches of shallow fully on a board to dry, tacking them bathing ground as the bathers of the mid- down if necessary. When yet a little President. The people are to-day like a summer would hardly believe possible. damp, have an ounce of each of saltpetre On the same spot of the shore where, in July, the surf buffetted strong men in its the flesh side of the skin, rubbing it well; giant arms as pigmies, and tossed them, then lay the flesh side together and hang | could pay a fair slice of the national debt sands, now, in September, they might wade out half a mile from shore before they would meet a surf sufficiently strong to knock them off their feet. But in remaining scraps of flesh, trim off projecting points, and rub with pumice and We hope the politicians will not delay rotten stone, and with the hand.

of beauty. When the winter's wood was hotels were utterly deserted; cows pas- hauled to the house, there were some hol- a constitutional amendment to the New tured on the lawns in front of them; the low logs amongst it. These were sawed windows were nailed up with boards; off about eighteen inches long; the de-the bathing huts were torn to pieces, and cayed wood from the inside was scraped out; then filled with rich earth and mano carriages rolled up and down the nure; in the centre I had a rosebush, and crumbs of cheese in your mouth, and lie avenue; no lovers strolled upon the next moss pinks; on the outer edge I sat slips of ivy, and wandering Jew; in one I raised some sweet peas. The plants all grew nicely, and they were certainly the jade who has wrought this grievous to myself and admiration to passers-by.

The Home of the Mother.

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Home, thrice blessed word! Heavening season is favorable to the growth of memories of the olden time; awakens re- tune in the vain attempt at making a droughts should occur, the young delicate | flood of golden light, quelling all sterner its remembrances, how hallowed is the

> utterly banished. It is a paradise now; influence is boundless; it harlows the past, it controls the present and future destinies of mankind, and brings humanity nearer to Him who rules the home above. Like a tired wanderer, the spirit revels in the treasured bliss of day which can come no more, and in young again in the was there the mother smiled, and shed the consecrated tear; there she pressed dream of ambition had flitted across his changeless, how deathless! Love as pure as heaven's own sunlight, changeless as the laws of the universe, deathless

expressed to us surprise at their own star sees her a watcher by the couch of stupidity at so long practising the old her sick child, for earth has no emblem We have tested both systems of devotedness like hers. Where has time and again, and invariably the grass been the foundation upon which intellect seed sown alone was far the best; hence has reared the monuments of her greatthe above suggestions to those who may ness, if not in the home circle? And by have failed to get a good stand in their whom has it been so laid if not by the fields the present season. There is, how- mother? The mother is, for a time, the ever, this disadvantage in sowing grass sun and centre of that little group of seed alone, that one plowing and harrow- young immortals among whom she ing does not answer for two crops as when moves; and, as she has their affections and confidence, she is making daily impressions upon their moral character which will be felt in the community where they live, and revealed in a future world. She alone is the constant atten-

Undecided Young Men.

girls by the indecision of character of young men. A pretty girl is living in the neighborhood of a dozen young men.— She is not only beautiful, but she is good, upon the small arms of the ship and well educated and accomplished. Perover-power the officers, and turn the ship haps there is not one of these young men who would not partake a ticular interest in her, for she is a general favorite; but they observe that one of their numbestowed; so the others fall back, or turn

their eyes elsewhere. The young man who has brought all this about goes on from week to week: from month to month; it may be even from year to year, without any definite plan of the future, or so much as any clear decision in his own mind of what familiar with the use of quicksilver (or mercury as it is often called) in thermometers; but its sensitiveness to heat has lately been utilized for a new purpose— New York it was evident that there was would not like her to receive particular that of giving fire alarms. In the Palace going to be trouble. These sailors flaunt- attentions from another; yet he says not a Hotel, San Francisco, every room has a ed at the grub furnished them, and said word about engagement and marriage,

He has gradually won her affections, until he has become "the ocean to the They river of her thoughts." She could not 110 degrees the mercury rises, connects two electric currents, and the news is were headed by two desperadoes who had bear to break off with him, to be sepainstantly telegraphed to the office that incited the mutiny. At their appearance rated from him; but she loves him as she fondly believes, and perhaps truly, as she can never love another! But how them mildly, but said he would not need harrowing is the state of doubt and uncertainty in which she drifts on!

Reflection should make young men careful how they win the hearts they do not wish to wear. They have no right to monopolize a girl's society, so long as they are in a state of entire indecision as to their own wishes and purposes. But while the fault may lie with the

young men, the folly rests as much with the young women. They should be early wise, and guard their affections from becoming fastened upon a young man from whom they have no assurance, and of whom they know nothing more than Now, I want you to go right back to the that he is an agreeable companion. They should beware of young men of indeci-sion of character, who, having once ingratiated themselves into favor, will dawdle along as if it were no part of their duty to give to the future, and to the happiness of others, a single thought.

It is rarely undecided associations are productive of permanent good. There are many circumstances which intervene in the progress of time, and render them highly injurious to both parties. As in the one case the eligible young men keep their distance for fear of intruding, so in the other the undecided young man is looked upon by young girls in the neigh borhood as partly, if not wholly, engaged; attempt is made to draw him away; but, should his attentions cease for any cause, he finds it a difficult matter, indeed, to reinstate himself elsewhere.

chants complain of a general stoppage of bear in mind that this is a severe hardship to hundreds of thousands of people all over the country. It is absusd that tion-of little real importance to the mass of the country-who shall be the next swarm of bees which has lost its queen. The doubts, fears and anxieties which disturb us are enormously costly. We settlement of the Presidential question. unnecessarily the final decision. It ought not to take more than a week to get in the returns from the most far away counhad a pretty arrangement of my front ties of Louisiana. If such delays are to occur we shall ask that the collection of election returns be assigned hereafter by York Herald. That is independent and trusted by both parties, and it will un-York Herald. That is independent and trusted by both parties, and it will undertake to get in the authentic vote of the whole country in less than four days.

"Just in the right place?" repeated the clerk; "why, where is that?" "On another fellow," came the sweet reply.

— The Scientific American has this the whole country in less than four days.

their State officers and the Congressmen the Democrats certainly elect five of the heautiful ornaments : a source of pleasure | eight Circuit Solicitors, viz : Fourth Circuit, W. W. Sellers; Fifth Circuit, John | the carbonic oxide, nausea from the bitter These little arrangements are but triffing, R. Abney; Sixth Circuit, T. C. Gaston; extract, and a tainting of the breath by

necessary stamps are summer thereon.

We we are not responsible for the views and opinions of our correspondents.

All communications should be addressed to "Editors Intelligencer," and all checks, drafts, money orders, &c., should be made payable to the order of HOYT & CO.,

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.—In order to receive attention, communications must be accompanied

attention, communications must be accompanied by the true name and address of the writer. Re-jected manuscripts will not be returned, unless the

A Romantic Story. Forty years ago there lived in Provichanical ability, who spent a small forperfect representation of Russia iron, and after as many failures as attempts in this undertaking he became utterly ruined financially. His ambition for the secret increased as his fortune grew smaller and smaller, and when absolute want stared him in the face he became possessed with alone, may wrap itself in the mantle of the determination to accept of the only undisturbed reflection-where love may means of obtaining one of the greatest nestle and be delighted—whence the secrets in the mechanical art, and to gain baneful passions of our nature may be this he must suffer penal servitude in the secrets in the mechanical art, and to gain

dungeons of Russia. The rulers of Russia are the only possessors of the art of making what is known as glazed iron, used extensively for all kinds of stove and stove pipe work, and which has for nearly a century been made within the walls of Russia's underground prisons. None but life convicts are althe manufacture of one of the principal dreamland of happiness and youth. It | means of income to the Russian Government, and when once within its walls no one need ever hope for pardon, for none has ever been granted, while but one has ever been known to have escaped, and when the door is once shut to the outside world, it is never known what has been the fate of the unfortunate.

Then, then, was the Providence man's last resort for gaining possession of the secret which had become his only ambithe simple rumor of the attempted assassination of the Czar by an American, supposed to be insane, was all that was of the ambitious mechanic, and, as nearly half a century has rattled on since he set out upon his perilous undertaking, hardly a person living will remember the circumstance which is here recorded .-There is one person, however, in Providence who remembers well the day the hero of our sketch bade her a tearful farewell, promising that before she reached her twentieth birthday he would re-

turn and fulfill his promise. All through these long years she has never forgotten her promise to wait for her lover, nor ceased to believe he would ret come to her. She now lives within a noment's walk of the chimes of Grace Church, and is still preserved, and her grace and beauty makes her more attractive than many whose years are the same as were her's when her lover separated from her so long ago. Last week she re-ceived the glad tidings from far away over the water that he who had so long kept her patiently waiting was on his way to fulfill his promise of forty years ago, and let us hope he may bring the secret he paid fot so dearly, and that he may live to see some reward for his great

THE PHYSICAL BENEFIT OF SUNDAY. Sunday is God's special present to the working man, and one of its chief objects he is a regular and frequent visitor, and his attentions do not appear to be at all displeasing in the quarter when the state of the displeasing in the quarter when the state of the displeasing in the quarter when the state of the displeasing in the quarter when the state of the displeasing in the quarter when the state of the displeasing in the quarter when the state of the displeasing in the quarter when the state of the displeasing in the quarter when the state of the displeasing in the quarter when the state of the displeasing in the quarter when the state of the displeasing in the quarter when the state of the displeasing in the quarter when the state of the displeasing in the quarter when the state of the displeasing in the quarter when the displeasing the displeasing in the quarter when the displeasing the displacement when t it replenishes the spirit, the elasticity and vigor, which the last six days have drained away, and supplies the force which is to fill the six days succeeding; and in the economy of existence it answer the same purpose as the economy of income is answered by a savings bank. The frugal man who puts away a pound today and another next month, and who in a quiet way, is putting by his stated pound from time to time, when he grows old and frail gets not only the same pound back again but a good many pounds besides. And the conscientious man, who husbands one day of his existence in a week-who, instead of allowing Sunday to be trampled and torn in the hurry and scramble of life, treasures it up—the Lord of Sunday keeps it for him, and in length of days and hale of age gives it back with usury. The savings bank of human existence is the weekly Sunday.

ANIMALS' LENGTH OF LIFE.-The average age of sheep does not much exceed ten years; to that age they will usu-But there are instances of much more protracted age. Particular sheep are stated to live nearly twenty years-those which the mountain sheperd calls "guide sheep," old wethers which are kept on purpose to direct the bleating flocks in the unfrequented wilds.

Cows have an average age of about fifteen years. Rings on their horns tell the number of their days. At four years old a ring is formed at their roots and every succeeding year another is added. their appearance, and counting the numknown. It is well for cert in members of the human race losing their bloom, which are somewhat sensitive upon the question of age, that there are no definite appearances added with unusual preciion to their cheeks, revealing to the eye,

what they keep from the ear. Pigs have been known to live through thirty years, but the average term is much less.—Good Health.

How Was This Toad TREED ?-A remarkable incident occurred at Brown & Hall's saw-mill Saturday, says the Acton (Ont.) Free Press, while a pine log was being sawed up into lumber. The outside slab and one board had been cut off. and while the workmen were turning over the log they were surprised to see a large toad poke his head out of a hole in which he was imbedded, and where he had barely escaped being cut up by the saw. How the stranger got there is a mystery, as he was completely encased in the wood, with no possible means of ingress or egress. As the log was the fourth or fifth from the butt of the tree, his position must have been at least fifty or sixty feet from the ground, and he has, no doubt, grown up with it from infancy, being probably hundreds of years old. The animal was quite flat, and nearly as large as a man's hand. He was perfectly blind, but taken from his bed he made use of his limbs to crawl away. The tree was perfectly sound with the exception of a decayed spot of about a foot in length, below the hollow place in which he was imbedded. How did he get there, and what did he live on?

store. "Ah, so you've got one of the 'Yes, sir, and its just in the right place.'

comforting intelligence for smokers: 'The effects of tobacco smoking are discoloring of the teeth by carbon, excitement of the salivary glands by the ammonia, headache and lassitude from the carbonic acid, disease of the heart from

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